

**JS6**

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Jeff Macy,  v.  County of San Bernardino Board of Supervisors,	PLAINTIFF(S)	CASE NUMBER
	DEFENDANT(S)	5:24-cv-01340-RGK-BFM
		<b>ORDER ON REQUEST TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS (NON-PRISONER CASE)</b>

The Court has reviewed the Request to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* (the "Request") and the documents submitted with it. On the question of indigency, the Court finds that the party who filed the Request:

is not able to pay the filing fees.  is able to pay the filing fees.

has not submitted enough information for the Court to tell if the filer is able to pay the filing fees. This is what is missing:

**IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that:

- The Request is GRANTED.
- Ruling on the Request is POSTPONED for 30 days so that the filer may provide additional information.
- The Request is DENIED because the filer has the ability to pay.
- As explained in the attached statement, the Request is DENIED because:
  - The District Court lacks  subject matter jurisdiction  removal jurisdiction.
  - The action is frivolous or malicious.
  - The action fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.
  - The action seeks monetary relief against defendant(s) immune from such relief.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that:

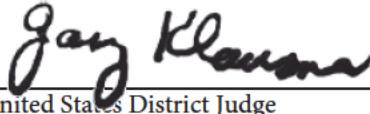
- Within 30 days of the date of this Order, the filer must do the following:

If the filer does not comply with these instructions within 30 days, this case will be DISMISSED without prejudice.

- As explained in the attached statement, because it is absolutely clear that the deficiencies in the complaint cannot be cured by amendment, this case is hereby DISMISSED  WITHOUT PREJUDICE  WITH PREJUDICE.
- This case is REMANDED to state court as explained in the attached statement.

7/9/2024

Date

  
United States District Judge

On June 23, 2024, Plaintiff filed a Complaint and a Request to Proceed In Forma Pauperis. (ECF Nos. 1, 3.) The Complaint is based on Plaintiff's disputes with entities in the County of San Bernardino. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant failed to properly supervise employees, intentionally inflicted emotional distress, invaded Plaintiff's privacy, committed extortion, and was negligent. (ECF No. 1 at 2, 5, 6, 10, 11.) Plaintiff seeks \$250,000 in damages. (Id. at 11.)

Because Plaintiff seeks to proceed in forma pauperis, the Court has reviewed the Complaint to determine whether the action is frivolous or malicious; fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted; or seeks monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B). As explained below, the Complaint is dismissed without leave to amend.

First, the claim of supervisory liability, which is based on Defendant's alleged instructions to employees not "to talk to Plaintiff" (ECF No. 1 at 5), is frivolous because it is duplicative of claims that were dismissed in Case No. 5:24-cv-01267-RGK-BFM and Case No. 5:24-cv-01165-RGK-BFM. See *Cato v. United States*, 70 F.3d 1103, 1105 n.2 (9th Cir. 1995) (a complaint that merely repeats pending or previously litigated claims is subject to dismissal as frivolous). Moreover, a claim based on instructions to employees not to talk to Plaintiff does not allege an underlying constitutional violation. See *Dougherty v. City of Covina*, 654 F.3d 892, 900 (9th Cir. 2011) (claim of supervisory liability must be based on violation of a constitutional right); see also *Houchins v. KQED, Inc.*, 438 U.S. 1, 15 (1978) (no constitutional right of access to government information or sources of information within the government's control).

Second, the Complaint otherwise fails to state a claim. Plaintiff has no private right of action for extortion. See *Abcarian v. Levine*, 972 F.3d 1019, 1026 (9th Cir. 2020) (no private right of action for extortion, which is a federal criminal offense). His other remaining claims are based on state tort law rather than federal law and, therefore, are dismissed without prejudice. See *Les Shockley Racing, Inc. v. Nat'l Hot Rod Ass'n*, 884 F.2d 504, 509 (9th Cir. 1989) ("When . . . the court dismisses the federal claim[s] leaving only state claims for resolution, the court should decline jurisdiction over the state claims and dismiss them without prejudice.").

Third, given these deficiencies, leave to amend is not warranted. See *Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1127 n.8 (9th Cir. 2000) (en banc) ("When a case may be classified as frivolous or malicious, there is, by definition, no merit to the underlying action and so no reason to grant leave to amend."); *Lockheed Martin Corp. v. Network Solutions, Inc.*, 194 F.3d 980, 986 (9th Cir. 1999) (amendment was futile where there was no cause of action). Thus, the Complaint is dismissed without leave to amend. The dismissal is without prejudice to Plaintiff seeking relief in state court for state law claims.

Finally, it is noted that Plaintiff filed approximately nine suits against the County within the last month. Almost all of them repeat claims from prior suits that were dismissed or are still pending. Plaintiff should not continue to file suits that merely repeat prior claims. If he continues to file duplicative suits, he could be subject to sanctions under Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. See *Buster v. Greisen*, 104 F.3d 1186, 1190 (9th Cir. 1997) ("[S]uccessive complaints based on propositions of law previously rejected may constitute harassment under Rule 11.").

(attach additional pages if necessary)